



THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity:
Rain and warmer tonight;
Wednesday rain, fol-
lowed by clearing; fresh
easterly to southerly
winds, increasing and
becoming westerly.
High water 12:01 a. m.
and 12:15 p. m.

HEARST'S
BOSTON AMERICAN
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER

NIGHT
EDITION

VOL. 2—No. 250.

10 PAGES

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1905.

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Newspaper Publishing Company.

10 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT.

CRAWFORD IN COURT TELLS AMAZING STORY

Mrs. McLeod, wife of doctor accused in suit case crime, as she appeared in court to-day. Sketched by a Boston American artist.



'HOW WE CUT UP
SUSAN
GEARY'S
BODY'

Declares Dr. McLeod Planned and Executed Dismemberment of Victim of the Suit Case Tragedy, and Gives Details of How It Was Accomplished and the Members Disposed of.

The largest crowd that could be packed into the Superior Court room to-day listened spellbound while Louis W. Crawford told in detail on the witness stand the story of the death of Susan Geary and the dismemberment of her body.

Mrs. Percy D. McLeod, whose husband, a well-known Back Bay physician, is on trial for the death of the actress, listened without signs of emotion to the amazing story.

Crawford told how the dismemberment was planned before the girl's death.

Amidst breathless silence, he related his conversation with Dr. McLeod at the house, No. 68 Winthrop street, Roxbury, where Susan Geary died; how the physician had told him that he carried the girl's body to the bathtub and there performed the dismemberment; how Mrs. Dean and her sister had worked all night scrubbing the walls and painting them to remove evidences of what had been done.

He said that Mrs. Dean had asked Dr. McLeod before the girl was dead, when the doctor said that she could not recover, if he would sign a death certificate. According to the witness, Dr. McLeod said he would rather not.

Mrs. Dean asked why, Dr. McLeod replied: "There are so many cases in the city this year of the same nature that I am afraid the certificate would not get by the Board of Health."

Girl's Mother Heals Story.

Mrs. Geary, mother of the dead girl and her two daughters, and Morris Nathan, accompanied by his two brothers, were among the spectators. They listened intently to every one of the details as they fell from the lips of the witness. They heard how and why Susan Geary had died. They heard the awful details of the arrangements made for the dismemberment of her body even before she had passed away.

Crawford was examined at great length by District Attorney Sughrue, and was then turned over to the merciless cross-examination of James A. Valney of counsel for Dr. McLeod.

Crawford told how Dr. Henderson paid \$300 a week for the privilege of running the Mrs. Dr. Bishop office, how the money was sometimes sent by express and sometimes was paid to Mrs. Dean. He said that Dr. Hunt and Mrs. Dean were connected with the office. He said that the defendant was known at the office as Dr. McLeod and as "Mac."

Mrs. Dean, Crawford said, owned the bag in which was placed the head of Susan Geary, weighted with shot. He arrived at the house at No. 68 Winthrop street with the dress suit cases and met Dr. McLeod.

"Is the body ready?" Crawford asked.

"Almost," Dr. McLeod replied, according to the witness.

Then Dr. McLeod told the witness that as the body, how it would be disposed of, he had had to cut—have been simple had he had as

operating table, but because there was none, he had been compelled to carry it himself to the bathroom.

The next day Mrs. Dean handed Dr. McLeod a letter, "Thank you," the physician said, "I forgot it."

The witness emphatically recalled the wish of Mrs. Dean that the rings had been removed from the fingers and how Dr. McLeod said that it would not matter because the suit case would sink in the water.

MERCILESS CROSS FIRE.
In cross-examination by Mr. Valney, Crawford was asked:

"Was the supposed corporation formed to avoid distribution for Mrs. Bishop in the future?" He replied that he supposed it was.

After several efforts Crawford said that he supposed Mrs. Bishop, his mother-in-law, received indirectly through the corporation the \$15,000 a year paid for the privilege of running the office at No. 178 Tremont street.

Crawford acknowledged that he knew the "company" as accessory before the fact and also after the fact.

"You were told in New York that there had been a trial?" asked Mr. Valney.

"Yes."

"You know that if you pleaded guilty to being an accessory after the fact it would let you out of pleading guilty to before the fact?"

"I suppose so."

District Attorney Sughrue offered to put in evidence the stenographic notes of Crawford.

NO NEW
TRIAL FOR
TUCKER!

Exceptions of Counsel Over-ruled—Case May Go to Federal Court.

The Supreme Court to-day denied the petition for a new trial for Charles L. Tucker, convicted last January in the Middlesex County Court of the murder of Isabel Page, at Weston, on March 31, 1904. The decision banished down to-day by the full bench overrules the exceptions taken at the time of the trial by Tucker's counsel and the motion for a new trial. The case will now have to be taken to the United States Supreme Court in order to have Tucker from the electric chair.

REGULARS GET WATCH.
Burglars entered the house of Joseph Rogers at No. 8 West street, Chelsea, on Sunday, and took a gold watch and chain and a ring.

BODY CUT UP IN BATH TUB,
SAYS CRAWFORD IN COURT

"I went to the house on Winthrop street with the suit cases about 5 o'clock. I met Dr. McLeod. I asked him if the body was ready. He said 'Almost'."

"Then he told me of the difficulty he had had in dismembering the body; how he had to carry it to the bathroom and do the work in the bathtub."

"He said the work was difficult because he had no operating table. It would have been a simple job then, he told me."

"Was the dismemberment done in the bathtub to avoid leaving stains about the house?" asked Mr. Sughrue.

"Yes. Mrs. Dean told me that she and her sister had worked all night scrubbing the walls, and that they had painted them to remove the stains."

—From testimony of Louis W. Crawford to-day.

HUNG HERSELF IN
AN INSANE ASYLUM

WESTPORT, Ct., Nov. 28.—Mrs. Edward Gustafson, who, in a sudden attack of insanity, fatally shot her husband at South Norwalk on Friday, has committed suicide.

In the Westport Sanitarium. Taking advantage of the temporary absence of the nurse of her ward, Mrs. Gustafson fired her eight shot about her neck, and then fastening a loop of it around a post of her bed, threw her weight against the noose and died of strangulation.

Mrs. Gustafson will be buried at the same time as the husband.

VANDERBILT TURKEY
FOR NEWPORT BOYS

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 28. Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt will give her annual Thanksgiving to the small boys of Newport Thursday. She will not attend herself, but will be represented by Miss Amelia J. Tenen.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

Mrs. Geary Says Susan's Fate Harder Now to Bear as Harrowing Details Are Told in the Court Room.

By Catherine Geary,
Mother of Susan A. Geary, the Suit-Case Victim.

Now that the end of this terrible misfortune visited upon us in a slant, with the beginning of the trial of those who are charged with having been responsible for my little girl's terrible fate, my heart is still heavy with thoughts of how she must have suffered in her last moments. I had thought that when the law began to deal out justice, I should feel some relief from the load that has been pressing down upon me.

But as I sat there in the courtroom listening to how she died, alone among strangers, and to the details it seemed as if I would have to cry aloud. The anguish of it all sunk deeper into my heart than at any time since I was satisfied that it was indeed my little girl who was the suit-case victim, about whom I had read, and whom I had so pitied as the unfortunate child of some other grief-stricken mother.

Little did I think that that poor creature was my own child. Never did I dream of it until the rings proved conclusively that it was she. Only a mother can realize how I felt as it was brought home to me, as each hope against hope that it might be some terrible mistake was shattered, and I was forced to believe that I had seen the last of my little girl Sunday when she left us, that I would never see her happy, smiling face again.

My poor little girl shined. Although only a child in years and experience, she had all the weaknesses of her sex. Had she only thought to confide in the mother who loved her, who had done everything to help her in her ambition, I would have given my heart's blood to help her out of her trouble.

The stern realities of her awful experience, brought out in the news, paper reports of the confessions of these men, Howard and Crawford, of their part in the tragedy of her young life, were emphasized when I listened to the witnesses in the courtroom.

But "He will be done" has been my greatest sustaining thought, and, although my heart was harrowing, I managed to control myself. I don't know how I ever stood that ordeal on the witness stand. It was a mile of confusion to me to see the honest, manly stand taken by Morris Nathan. I never said a word against him. I knew he would do what was fair to my poor dead child whom I know he loved. If they shined, it is for a higher power than ours to judge.

I do not want anybody punished who is innocent.

put in the District Attorney refused to offer the notes as evidence.

William C. Hunt followed Crawford on the stand.

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Sketches by Boston American Staff Artist.

BISHOP PLACE WAS RUN BY HENDERSON

In the course of this examination Crawford acknowledged that Mrs. Hudson was his mother-in-law and that he lived with her in Newton when in this city. He said that Henderson had run the Bishop place at No. 178 Tremont street since 1903. Before that time Crawford said that he had been conducting a mail order business at that place.

Q—What kind of a business? A—Selling a game.

Q—What kind of a game? A—A game called "The Game of the Game."

Q—Was it a gambling game? A—Yes, it was a gambling game.

Q—What chance did you have in the game? A—Why, I had the game.

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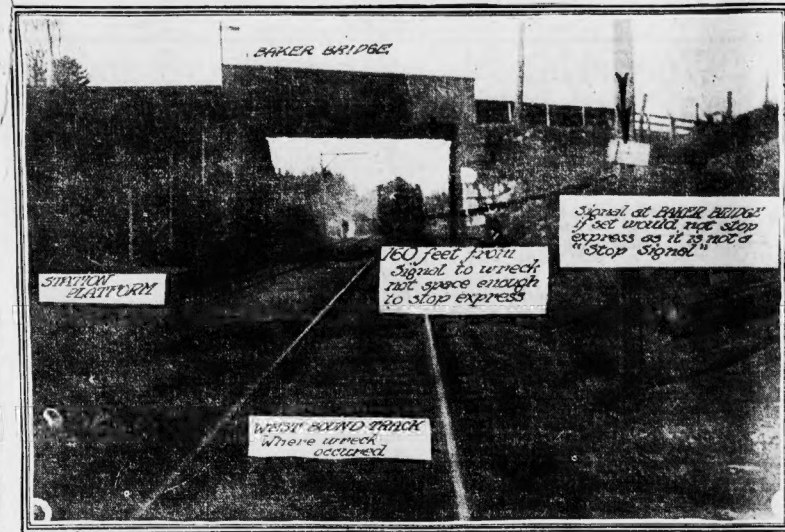
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EXPERT PROBES CAUSE OF THE BOSTON & MAINE WRECK HORROR EXONERATES ENGINEER; FINDS RAILROAD GUILTY



Adequate Block Signal System Would Have Prevented the Accident, Says Howard C. Forbes.

In order to ascertain the real cause of the disaster on the Boston & Maine Railroad at Baker Bridge, the consulting engineer and expert on railway safety, to investigate the circumstances of the wreck. Here is Mr. Forbes' report. It is a striking indictment of the Boston & Maine Railroad. It affects it both the directors of the railroad guilty of the crime which they are endeavoring to fasten upon the engineer in their camp.

Had there been an adequate block signal system the wreck would not have occurred.

By Howard C. Forbes,
Consulting Engineer.

At the request of the BOSTON AMERICAN I visited yesterday the scene of the Baker Bridge accident.

There are no block signals on the Fitchburg road at this point. The signals are merely informative and are not intended to stop the trains.

An adequate block signal system would have prevented this accident. The signal at Baker Bridge, shown in the cut, which has figured so prominently in the various accounts, and explanations, was of little value for public safety, and has no particular bearing on this case.

If it was set properly, as the station agent says, and if the engineer of the express observed it, he would not have stopped his train. It is not intended that he shall stop. He is supposed to run by these signals, and proceed with caution until he sees the red lights of the train ahead, or a brakeman with a red lantern.

He would have proceeded, therefore, whether the signal was set or not. But suppose the engineer had attempted to stop his train on finding the signal set. The accident would have occurred just the same, because the distance between this signal and the point where the collision occurred it would not have been possible to stop more than to slow down.

Signal Could Not Prevent Wreck

Furthermore, this signal was not lighted and could be seen only by the illumination from the headlight of the engine. It can be seen with difficulty in the daytime when standing on the westbound track at any distance. By reason of a curve shown in the cut in the west bound track the headlight of the engine would be turned away from it at the critical moment. This signal could not have prevented the accident, whether it was set or not.

The signals on the Fitchburg road are purely informative. A green signal is displayed which informs the engineer that the train ahead of him is running at point less than five minutes before. It may have gone but a short distance and broken down, or it may be well out of the way. The engineer is supposed to go on and stop when he sees the red lights which are carried on the rear of the train.

The signals furnish no real protection to the engineer or to the public. The engineer must go on until he sees the red lights. The real question is, therefore, why did he not see the red lights in time to have stopped his train? The explanation is to be found in:

THE BRIDGE.

SMOKE AND STEAM.

The passenger train had just passed through the bridge. Smoke and steam from the engine hanging over the bridge would have made it difficult to see the red lights. The explanation is to be found in:

Danger Signals Invisible

On account of the bend in the tracks the headlight of the engine must have been turned away at the critical moment. The express was coming along the west-bound track, which is the outer of three tracks, in reality a siding and not running directly at the bridge. Just at the moment when the engine swings over into the middle track—when the engineer can get his first good view of the bridge and the block below it—where the two red lights should appear if not obscured by smoke—the headlight is turned away until the engine has passed the bend and is straight upon the middle track. It is so close that it is doubtful if the train could possibly be stopped.

The Fitchburg division are as follows: A green signal, usually a green flag, which is displayed by the station agent or gate tender when a train passes and kept in sight for five minutes. Between Watkinson and Boston there are some automatic green signals, operated by the train through the bridge, which give the information that a train has passed and is between that signal and the signal ahead. The train is expected to run by these signals. This is an infomatory system, known as the "Permissive Block System."

In Boston there are "yard" signals at Watkinson, Cambridge, Boston and elsewhere are controlled by signal towers and semaphore signals. The trainmen carry red "fuses," burning five and ten minutes, and they carry track torpedoes. This is an infomatory system.

Ran by Not Stop Signals

The engineer of the express train did not run by any stop signals. There were no stop signals. "The green spacer flag" are not intended to stop the train. The red fuses are not intended to stop the train.



Photograph showing the headlight of the engine at the critical moment.

PHOTOGRAPHS WHICH ACQUIT ENGINEER.

These photographs show that distance between signal and place where wreck occurred is so short that engineer of express could not have stopped his train in time to avert collision, after seeing signal. Lower photograph shows impossibility of observing signal at night, because the curve throws the headlight away from it.

The red fuse is an ordinary red light of the freecolor variety, containing enough powder to burn five minutes. The rear brakeman carries these fuses, and when his train is late he lights one and drops it behind. This is similar in his character to the "green spacer flag." It indicates that there is a train ahead within five minutes—the length of time that it takes. It indicates also that the train ahead is late. But it is not intended that the engineer of the express train should stop on seeing a red fuse still burning. He is expected to pass over it and proceed with caution until he comes upon the red lights on the rear of the passenger train. This is what the majority of the express train did, and the question is as before: Why did he not see the red lights on the rear of the passenger train in time to stop?

RAILROAD OFFICIALS PROBING THE WRECK

President Lucius M. Tuttle and other high officials of the Boston & Maine Railroad have today in the office of Superintendent of the Fitchburg Division an investigation of the wreck at Baker Bridge. Witnesses, Sunday night, in which seventeen passengers were killed and thirty-one seriously hurt. The investigation is being conducted in secret.

It began at 10 o'clock. Those present included President Tuttle, Superintendent of the Fitchburg Division, General Manager Frank M. Hare, Master of the Fitchburg Division, and the pilot engine of the Montreal express, the crews of both trains and all other Boston & Maine employees who could give any information that might be of use. The investigation was not held until late in the night. The witnesses were all sworn in. The investigation was not held until late in the night. The witnesses were all sworn in.

The twelve passengers at the Massachusetts Hospital, is suffering from a fracture of the skull and a broken leg. It was today that he passed a good night. There are still five unidentified bodies at the hospital, one of which is that of a woman. About the only body left for the results is by the clothing. A great

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

THE LAXATIVE BROWN, ONE TABLETS.

GRUBB'S signature is on each box. 50c.

WOMAN IN LAST ALLIES LAND 500 SAILORS

MRS. ROGERS

Mrs. Bickensender Sends Out Final Appeal to Her Sex Throughout Country.

STILL TIME FOR RESCUE

In her final earnest effort to save Mrs. Mary Rogers from the gallows on Friday, December 8, Mrs. W. J. Bickensender of Watkinson, Massachusetts, is appealing to the women of the country, to which she has already appealed for help. She has already secured for her the names of many women who are willing to help her in her fight to save Mrs. Rogers.

In a statement given out at her home in Watkinson, Mrs. Bickensender declares there is yet time to save Mrs. Rogers, and that the women of the country who would help her in her fight to save Mrs. Rogers, she says:

In six months I have not for a moment abandoned the cause of Mrs. Rogers. Every feature of her case is known to me as it was not known last February. Many of the facts that were unknown or expressed at the time of her conviction and even up to the date first set for her execution are now understood and regard in every State in the Union.

It was never intended by the framers of our laws that the death penalty should be applied to a woman who is innocent of the crime for which she is being executed. It is a cruel and unjust law, and it is a shame that it should be enforced.

There can be no other remedy for this situation. It is a shame that it should be enforced. It is a shame that it should be enforced.

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THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

TO PROVE WHAT SWAMP-ROOT, THE GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY, WILL DO FOR YOU, EVERY READER OF "THE AMERICAN" MAY HAVE A SAMPLE BOTTLE SENT FREE BY MAIL.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to follow. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of passing your urine frequently night and day, smarting or irritating in passing, brightens or sediments in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, nervousness, heart disturbance, dropsy, swelling of the feet, and all the other symptoms of kidney trouble, are sure to follow.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settles in a glass or bottle, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and for sale at drug stores the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., on every bottle.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but it promptly cures kidney, liver and bladder troubles, the symptoms of which are—backache, dizziness, nervousness, heart disturbance, dropsy, swelling of the feet, and all the other symptoms of kidney trouble.

SPECIAL NOTE.—In order to prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonials received from men and women cured. The value and accuracy of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending 2000 Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Boston Daily American. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.

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That's PROFOUNDLY TRUE!

DRAMATIC.
—SLIGHTLY WORN DRESSES—Stage, street
and evening. Paris and Boston makers, to sell or
rent. MRS. DUFF, 254 Tremont st., Room 6-9-7.

PROF. H. N. F. 448 Tenants: 12 lessons (4 per
year, 8 cents); \$2; call 9 to 5, 7 to 5.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.

COLLATERAL LOAN tickets; bring them to
me for best prices. DUNHAM, 54 School st.

WINE. HAWK. 448 Tenants: 12 lessons (4 per
year, 8 cents); \$2; call 9 to 5, 7 to 5.

FOR SALE.

ALLISON Surgical Table, good order, for a
at low figure. Q 166, Boston Armories.

PATENTS
 28 SCHOOL ST., Boston, the only office design-
 ing, manufacturing, editing patents, conducting patent
 suits. Trade marks, (trademark) used for samples;
 Draftsmen supplied by the day. Tel. Main 3144.

TYPEWRITERS.
 OLD feather beds bought, highest paid. AL-
 LAN FEATHER CO., 17 Fay St., Boston.

**SAVE MONEY—Learn shorthand; write in
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HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST
80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, NOVEMBER 28, 1905.

The Naval Cadet and His "Traditions"

They Led Him to Kill a Fellow Student

A court-martial at Annapolis is trying a naval cadet who fought with a fellow cadet and KILLED him, because it was a **TRADITION** of the Naval Academy that students' disputes must be settled by blows.

The evidence at the court-martial has all gone to show that this idiotic tradition has been more powerful than the rules of the Academy and the laws of the United States.

The student who dares to set it at defiance, and to refuse to fight when challenged, becomes an outcast, and the rest of his life at the Academy has become a burden to him.

Perhaps the story of the luckless youngster who lost his life in a fight to furnish entertainment for a few high-minded apprentice sailors officers will lead to the discarding of a tradition at Annapolis.

And incidentally it ought to persuade every American that the sooner he loses the stupid belief that a time-honored custom is necessarily a GOOD custom the sooner he will have some chance to get out of his rut.

Any successful business man will tell you that the man with the traditions is the man he **DON'T WANT**.

A business idea that may be of tremendous value is often met by the tradition-bound man with the solemn statement:

"Oh! I couldn't adopt any such scheme as that. **IT IS AGAINST MY TRADITIONS**," or, "We tried that in the Fall of '76 and it did not work at all. Forget it."

A man of that kind can do more harm in a day than he can undo in a year. He has misunderstood his experience, and experience is utterly without value unless it is used intelligently.

Up to the time of the Revolution the American colonists had many traditions about reverencing a king, and it had been the experience of most of them that the people who tried to rebel against oppression were soundly punished for it.

A few years later they knew that their traditions were nonsensical, and that had they done what their experience seemed to tell them to do most of them would have been hanged by King George as a tribute to their traditions.

You remember that about fifty years ago the little brown Japanese began to recover from their traditions about fighting with words and axes.

When they got ready to fight Russia the last tradition had disappeared and they were able to make a **WINNING FIGHT**, unhampered by any absurd idea that the way things had been done in Japan for generations was the **RIGHT** way.

You do not need to go to Japan to see the effect of tradition.

All the dry, stupid, unprogressive people you know are bound by it. The accumulated stupidity of generations is gathered together under the name of **CONSERVATISM**, and combats every new idea that is offered as if it were some destroying demon.

The man who has brains enough and energy enough to **THINK FOR HIMSELF** about his own ideas or ideas that are given to him is looked upon as a wild destroyer of tradition, a dangerous enemy of society.

If you expect to go any farther than you are now, the sooner you get rid of your traditions the sooner you will start on your progress.

Don't condemn a thing because it has never been done. Most BIG things have never been done before.

Think for yourself about every action you take, and do it or do not do it on its merits, not on the opinions of others, although they may be backed by the custom of centuries.

The only traditions you need are honesty and willingness to work.

The others are as stupid and as **DANGEROUS** as the silly custom which cost the life of a boy at Annapolis.

THE HALL-ROOM BOYS

THEY DO IT ON \$8.25 PER

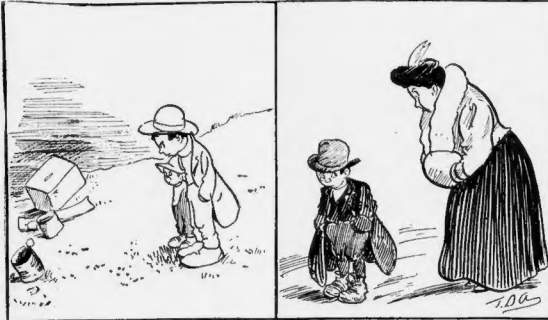
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What a Shame! After Going Through All That Initiation They Couldn't Join the Club

JUST KIDS

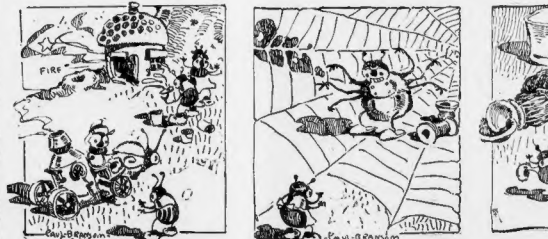
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"Let's take that box for our bronze."
"Better not! It might have a Thanksgiving turkey in it. Yer can't tell."
"Whose little boy are you?"
"Nobody's, particular, lady. I'm just what yer might call er man about town."

HAPPENINGS IN BUGVILLE

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BUG-Lady Bug's house is on fire!
Whip up your snail, and maybe you'll get there next week!
DAISY BUG-Mamma wants three yards of your best spun silk.
BUG-As, come on; you look clean enough!
BUG-Lay low; we'll fool him good!

Chickens Coming Home to Roost

By Rev. Thomas B. Gregory

ESTERDAY a man that he was as deep in the mud as his called at this office wife in the mire, and that, while with such a tale of one locked a whole lot of being a model was as we have not heard, he lacked quite as much of being heard in many a day, a model husband.

Those who are at all acquainted with the workings of the laws of nature Jeremiah were will not be the least bit surprised at satisfied that it was this man's trouble.

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Lessons in Municipal Ownership

XXVII.

Jacksonville's Electric Light Plant

By Professor Frank Parsons

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., started a public electric plant in 1895, which at once cut the rates for commercial lighting to less than half what the private company was charging—an average reduction of nearly two-thirds on the bills of the first month.

In the third year of operation the net cost of the public lights was reduced to less than one-quarter of what the private company was charging—18 cents per kilowatt.

When the municipal plant was established, the private company was charging 38 cents per kilowatt. The municipal plant reduced the charge at once to 7 cents per kilowatt and has kept it there. For a time the city plant burned all night, the companies charged \$15 a month, the city plant charged the rate at \$7.50 a month. For midnight rates the private company charged \$12, and the new city rate \$6.50.

The old company were forced to meet these rates, and the price of gas was also forced down to one-half the former rates.

Small consumers in Boston have at the rate of \$40 a year for all night rates of 2,000 candle power (2400 watts) a 500-watt lamp, burning 4,000 hours, with 10 per cent. discount if bills are paid within ten days.

Consumers in Jacksonville are getting all night 2,000 candle power for \$80 a year, and the total cost to the city is only about \$60, including interest, depreciation and lost taxes.

For midnight rates, 2,000 candle power, our smaller men pay \$150 to \$200 a year, against \$125 commercial rate in Jacksonville and \$150 actual total cost.

The report for the last year shows receipts of \$106,740 and operating expenses of \$77,125, leaving \$29,615 for the earnings of the plant. Interest, depreciation and lost taxes would amount to about \$30,000, so that net profits were nearly \$20,000.

Extensive and improvements have been paid for out of the earnings of the plant, and it is estimated that the works are saving the people every year more than twice the entire original cost of the municipal plant through net profits and the reduction of rates, gas and electric, public and private.

Throughout the entire history of municipal ownership of public utilities in Jacksonville not a breath of suspicion or criticism of the city has been directed at the management. The works have been a model of efficiency and have been a public spirited as the citizens of Jacksonville.

Yes, why can't we have a municipal lighting plant, with honest administration, and get and make our own lights at a cost of \$50, instead of paying \$124 for street arcs up to \$200 for commercial area supplied to small for a 500-watt lamp, burning 4,000 hours, with 10 per cent. discount if bills are paid within ten days.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP LEAGUE

Ward City

I, the undersigned, enroll myself a member of the Municipal Ownership League of the city in which I reside. I pledge myself to use every honorable effort to bring about the municipal ownership of public utilities. I believe that lighting plants to supply the needs of cities and of the citizens as well as one object to be attained.

Name

Street Address

Out this slip, sign it and mail it to the Secretary of the Municipal Ownership League, No. 10 Beacon Street.